

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

Subscription by Wall Post, Pald. BAILY, Per Tear..... 6 00 BAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.

BAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. Postage to Porsign Counciles added.

"Paramount Anthority."

The letter of credentials which Mr. Commissioner BLOUNT presented to the President of the Hawalian provisional Government upon his arrival in Honolulu, contained this extraordinary certificate: " have made choice of JAMPS H. BLOUNT, one of our distinguished citizens, as my Special Commissioner. In all matters affecting relations with the Government of the Hawallan Islands, his authority is paramount.

Paramount is a word that has a precise signification. It means supreme; of the highest order; above all others as regards Importance.

We do not know that power to this ex tent has ever before been delegated by a President of the United States to any in-Perior officer of the diplomatic service. Mr. BLOUNT, whether he be styled Special Commissioner or Special Agent, is an inferior officer of the Government; for he was appointed by the President without the advice and consent of the Senate; and the Constitution clearly declares that public officers merely appointed by the President and not confirmed by the Senate are inferior officers of the Government.

The functions of the Special Commis-Moner or Special Agent have always been to collect information and report the same to the Secretary of State; or to carry out at a distance from Washington instruc-Mons definitely and distinctly drawn at Washington, Mr. CLEVELAND certifies to the Hawaiian President that Mr. BLOUNT, appointed by himself while the Senate was ession, without the advice and consent of that body, was sent to Honolulu to outrank our regularly accredited Minister Plenipotentiary there, and to exercise plenary and discretionary powers in all matters affecting the relations between the United States and Hawaii.

No question is likely to arise during the term of the present Administration more important than the question whether a President can constitutionally confer upon an inferior officer, practically his personal representative rather than the representative of the United States Government, such plenary and discretionary powers.

If he can do it in Hawaii, he can do it in England, in France, in Germany, and in every other foreign country with which our Government has relations.

That is to say, he can send to London, close upon Mr. BAYARD's heels, an agent, shosen by himself and never confirmed by the Senate, who shall have power to undo all that Mr. BAYARD may do, and who shall exercise paramount authority in all maters affecting our relations with Great Britain.

By a few strokes of his pen, and without sking the savice and consent of the Senate, he can set up over Mr. Eusris in Paris an agent or commissioner of his own unrevised choice, exercising paramount authority in all matters affecting our rela-

He can render Mr. RUNYON's post in Germany a sinecure without power or responsibility, by sending to Berlin a Special Comoner with credentials precisely like those which Mr. BLOUNT took to Hawaii.

And so on throughout the list of countries with which we maintain diplomatic relations. There is nothing in the statites to limit the terms for which these special agents or special commissioners are appointed. If one of them can constitutionally exercise paramount authority in Hawall for three or four months, another can exercise paramount authority in Rome St. Petersburg for three four years. The only limit to the extension of the Special Commissioner system of paramount authority, would be the size of the fund at the disposal of the Executive without specific appropriation by Congress. Even this would be no effective bar to the extension of the new diplomatic system, since it is reasonable to suppose that any President could find plenty of citizens willing to go abroad at his command to exercise paramount authority, to boss the Ambassador, and to leave the matter of compensation to be settled by and by.

In short, if the theory is sound upon which Mr. BLOUNT's credentials are formulated, there is nothing to prevent an ambitious or an eccentric President from erectng over and above the diplomatic service of the United States as established by the Constitution and statutes, a new and superior service, responsible only to himself personally, superseding all of the Ambassadors and Ministers who hold commissions from both the President and the Senate, and exercising paramount authority in all matters affecting our relations with the rest of the world.

Furthermore, the instant that this theory accepted, the existing methods of conducting our international business must suffer paralysis. No Ambassador, no Envoy Exraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Minister Resident, can be sure of his ound. No matter how diligently, intellintly, and patriotically he may work in he nation's interests, there may be at his ow, or living in the next street, a masor whose name neither he nor the Senate has ever heard, who holds in his pocket dentials of paramount authority, and who may disclose his superior power at the oment least expected. The two systems could not exist together. One or the other

ld have to be abandoned. The intention of the Constitution is that e diplomatic service of the United States hall be performed by citizens selected not by the President acting alone, but by the ident and the Senate acting concurtly. The revision of the President's apcintments by the Senate in regard to all floss of importance, certainly in regard to all offices wherein paramount authority of any sort is to be exercised, and the power of the Senate to reject a nomination that it loes not approve, are the prime safeguards against the growth of arbitrary and despotic power in the hands of the Executive. They were designed to save this country imperialism, which is government by an individual: and government by an individual who can delegate paramount authority at his own volition, is not the American

system of government. We hope that all students of the Constitution, and all admirers of the system which the Founders gave us, will devote some little attention to the question here ed. It is not pertinent to reply that Mr. OLEVELAND, as a reasonable man and a d citizen, can never be expected to carry be new theory of paramount authority to rarchy in Montreal and Quebec seem imper-extremes which we have indicated; that feetly informed respecting the limited

he would be the last person to abuse the novel and unlimited powers which he has practically asserted in the case of Mr. BLOUNT. That is very well; but the barriers which the Constitution sets up against Executive aggression were not intended for times of peace, and reasonableness, and good citizenship, in the White House. They were built for an emergency. The emergency will occur whenever the White House holds a strong-willed, self-opinionated man, whose ambition or love of power is stronger than his respect for existing institutions; and when the habit of feelish adulation and easy-going indifference has weakened the public sensitiveness to aggression on his part. Against such an emergency, it is best that the constitutional safeguards shall be preserved entire and intact, in their original strength.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

We regret to have to say it, but Mr. CAR-LISLE has proved himself not to be made of the finer material necessary for a Secretary of the Treasury in the present emergency. His statement of Thursday, which was published yesterday morning, shows either that he does not comprehend the nation's financial situation, or, if he does, that he lacks the decision and energy to deal with it as it ought to be dealt with. Whether his faculties are only temporarily clouded, or whether he is perplexed by the conflicting influences to which he is subjected, makes little difference. He falls at a critical moment to define his policy, and leaves the people in the dark in regard to it. What we are all entitled to know is, first,

whether the Government means to maintain gold payments or to suspend them. A halfway course, such as that which the Secretary hints at, and which some people believe he will adopt, that of continuing to pay out gold for the legal tender notes issued under the act of 1862 and of refusing it for those issued under the act of 1890, would be simply idiotic. The Treasury holds but \$100,000,000 in gold with which to pay \$346,000,000 of the earlier legal tenders and \$130,000,000 of the later ones. To stop gold payments on the smaller amount and continue them on the larger is plugging the spigot and leaving the bunghole open. To stop altogether or pay altogether is what common sense dictates: and it is wonderful that Mr. Can-LISLE does not see it.

Another point upon which the public is kept ignorant, although it has a right to be informed, is, whether the Secretary will or will not sell bonds for the purpose of replenishing his gold reserve. Our own conviction is that he has no lawful power to is rumored. President CLEVELAND. think a new and important monument of the city. the President; but he has never said so, and nobody knows positively what are his opinions upon the subject.

The country needs at the head of the Treasury Department somebody who is not afraid to tell the people exactly what he means to do. If Mr. CARLISLE is such a man. his present manifesto does not prove it.

The Swarm of Federal Officeholders. It appears from the ninth annual report

of the United States Civil Service Commis sion, that the total number of persons employed in the civil service of the United States in 1891 was 183,488. In 1881 the number was 124,640. In ten years there was an increase of 39 per cent., an annual increase and fiftieth person in the United States is a Federal officeholder, and still the number swells and waxes at the high old rate of nearly 6,000 a year. We know that a certain number of these new officeholders is made necessary by the establishment of new Post Offices, and by the growth and development of the country, but a large part of them would never get upon the Government pay rolls were it not for the rooted tendency of every Congress, Democratic or Republican, to create new offices. This is the favorite method and sure cure which everybody, Republican, Democrat, Populist, or Government to take upon itself a little more supervision or regulation or prohibition, is sure to recommend. A new bureau, a new department, a new office of some sort, is regarded as necessary. So, of the making of new offices there is no end; and if the process is allowed to go on, there seems no reason why the United States shouldn't become as highly bureaucratized a country as France.

The Democratic party is pledged by its history, its principles, and its repeated and emphatic declarations upon the subject, to administer the Government economically and to abolish useless or unnecessary offices. To cut off these superfluous offices is a duty which should not be forgotten by Congress. From the financial point of view, the reduction of outgo by, lopping off unnecessary and unjustifiable expenses is desirable; from the point of view of Democratic policy and principle, it is imperative. It is easy for a party in opposition to take high ground in regard to brushing off the barnacies and smashing the sinecures. The test of its sincerity is its conduct in power. With every three hundred and fiftieth person in the United States, counting babies in arms, a Federal officeholder, it seems to be time to inquire if the Government cannot be carried

on with a less numerous army. all the Federal officeholders lived in one place, they would make a city bigger than Newark, bigger by 20,000 than Minneapolis or Jersey City or Louisville, 50,000 bigger than Omaha or Rochester of St. Paul, 40,000 bigger than Washington was in 1880. This City of Placemen would be the seventeenth city of the United States to-day; and it keeps on growing. Other cities may grow in one decade, and be stationary in another; the City of Placemen suffers no accidental retardation. It is close behind Milwaukee and Detroit: it will catch up with Washington and Pittsburgh with Buffalo and Cleveland, if it is not disturbed in its quiet, steady growth. It will come to be as big as Boston or St. Louis is now. There is no telling where it may ston

Away with useless, unnecessary offices! Catholics and Continental Union,

The movement in the province of Quebec ostensibly simed at political independence really contemplates incorporation with the United States. That such would be the outcome of Quebec's separation from the Dominion and from Great Britain is not denied by ex-Premier MERCIER, who has become the chief advocate of the project among French Canadians. But the French Canadians can hardly be induced to vote for an independence which will mean an nexation, unless their clergy are convinced that the interests of the Catholic Church would not suffer through the conversion o the province of Quebec into a State of the Union. At present not only the priests of rural parishes, but some of the most distinguished members of the Catholic his

powers of the Federal Government in matters of religion, which the States regulate for themselves.

In these circumstances, it is possible for American Catholics, whether members of the clergy or laity, to powerfully further the continental union movement. Especially is this true of the Catholics of New York city, whose relations with Montreal are intimate, and of the Catholics of the New England States, which, during the last twenty years, have received a tremendous inflow of French Canadian immigrants. There is incessant communication by letter. and there is frequent personal intercourse between American Catholics in this portion of our country and their co-religionists in the province of Quebec. What they say will be believed, and they have only to set forth facts with which all our citizens ought to be familiar. They have only to send to their friends in French-speaking Canada cories of the Federal Constitution to convince them that, while the Federal Government is forbidden to establish a particular Church in the country at large, there is nothing to prevent a given State from doing so. The Virginians might, for instance, have continued, had they so chosen, to pay tithes to the Episcopal Church formerly established in their colony, and the citizens of Massachusetts might have continued to grant special privileges to ministers of the Congregational or so-called Orthodox Church. If the people of Quebec saw fit, after their province had been transformed into a State of the Union, to embody in their State Constitution a provision for the payment of tithes such as are now paid to the Catholic clergy, the act would lie wholly within their competence. To give, indeed, our friends in Quebec a still more striking illustration of the breadth of the powers reserved to States, we may point out that our Federal Constitution would not debar them from perpetuating the law of entail within their borders. It was some years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution before the law of entail was abolished in the State of New York.

The truth is, that arrangements for the support and inculcation of religion are. under the American system, left in the hands of the people of each State. If this fact were once brought home by American Catholics to the clergy of Quebec, the lukewarmness with which the latter at present regard the movement for continental union would be transformed into earnest, concerted, and triumphant advocacy.

#### The Shore Parade and the Washington Arch.

We hope that the line of march for the sailors-ashore on April 28 will be altered at sell bonds, but other people, including, as it | the point where it fails to make the most of that he has. It has been asserted that the designed with special reference to just such Secretary agrees with us, and differs with demonstrations. Instead of turning into Broadway by Fourteenth street, the procession should keep straight on down the Fifth avenue, and pass through the noble portal of the Washington Arch, reaching Broadway by way of Fourth street.

Although the arch was built with an intelligent eye for precisely such dignified and sentimental uses, hitherto it has not received the treatment it deserves. The only time that any important procession has passed beneath it was when it was another arch, made of wood, north of Waverley place, during the Centennial celebration of 1889. As it stands to-day it has been left ignominiously unvisited. The Columbian parades last year, both by day and by night, deliberately cut it, although the of more than 5,800. Every three hundred line of march passed around the northeast corner of Washington square. This slight should never occur again.

So long as the movement of "so many fours breaking to the rear" is recognized in military regulations, a procession of soldiers can pass through the arch without the slightest arrest of speed. This year, especially, it should receive the compliment of being walked under. It is on the natural military route to or from the Battery, and, moreover, it is distinctly inscribed to the memory of one of the three very distinguished personages whom the day we are to celebrate will bring into special prominence, namely, Columbus, Wash-INGTON, and the Duke of VERAGUA. Honor and use the arch as it deserves to be honored and used.

# The Legislature.

There was no scandal about the late Legislature. Whatever it did and whatever it neglected to do, its work was square and straight. It kept the tax bill well down considering the number of extraordinary expenses it was called to meet, and it unravelled the tangle about the Constitutional Amendment. We cannot agree with Governor FLOWER, who says in his review of the work of the session that "this has been a great legislative year for farmers." because an Auti-Butterine bill was passed and a Department of Agriculture established. These are good crop years for farmers, but they have to work out their salvation without aid from Legislatures: and all the kindly intentions of Legislatures and Governors can't kill a potato bug or inspire a single milch cow with ambition.

We call this a good Legislature because it was honest, and because it didn't pass a great number of powerful and searching measures. "Happy the people whose annals are barren." and happy the State whose Legislature refrains its mind from reforming the State. There were plenty of idiotic bills discussed, of course, but most of them were dumped into the waste basket.

The one great blot upon this Legislature is its failure to pass the Greater New York bill. This was a square blow in the face of home rule. The Democratic legislators who voted against that bill, ought to be called to account by their constituents.

New York has become the chief city or this side of the two seas for popular spectaes of all kinds; and properly so, for it is by far the grandest, the most populous and powerful, the richest, the gayest, and the most enterprising of all the cities between the Atlantic and the Pacific. A grand street, indeed, is Broadway for decorative purposes, for parade or procession, for dramatic incident, for picturesque show of every variety. The other evening, just before sunset—and levely was the eventide of Tuesday last-we walked the length of the street, observing the massive edifices as we passed along. We walked from Bowling Green to Madison square, and thence upward through Fifth avenue to Central Park. At the end of the journey we had to confess to the globe-trotter who had been our companion in it, that we did not know in the world a finer street of business houses than our Broadway or a finer avenue of private residences than our Fifth. How resplendent were these spacious courses at the time of the Columbian parade, and how attractive they will look next week in the parade of the marines and sailors of many lands.

This city is peculiarly suitable for popular spectacles of all kinds. It has no rival in that respect this side of Pekin, or of Paris. We gave notice to the Chicago devil a few

days ago that he had better not count upon Mayor Habrison as a friend, though the Chi cago papers said during the election that HARRISON would be the Chicago devil's right hand man. The truth has already come out

Hannison has given the gamblers a blow that has knocked their wits out and sent them off reeling and screeching. He has given them a sson and a warning; he is preparing to put them in irons, so that they can't do much harm. It is possible that, if he had the power to exterminate them, he would do it. Thus the Chicago devil. who was told by the Chicago humbugs that he had a cinch on Harrison has been fooled. He is an old fool himself. He might as well know, once for all, that he can never count on Harrison, who may yet wipe the floor with him.

The President has now a chance to give at least one clergyman a place under the Government. The Rev. Dr. John P. Hyde of Virginia is an applicant for the office of Commissioner of Education, which carries with it an annual salary of \$3,000. He is a strong Dem ocrat and an admirer of the President; his papers are endorsed by Senator HUNTER, who certifies that he is qualified for the office; they bear the signatures of many leading Virginians, and they have been formally presented to Mr. CLEVELAND, who refrained from giving the desired promise to the committee from Virginia which urged him to appoint the

Rev. Dr. Hyde.

The clergy of the country will watch this case with interest, more especially because of the circulation of the report that the President is opposed to the appointment of any clergy man to any office under the Government.

We do not know which one of the religious denominations Dr. Hype belongs to, but we do not believe that Mr. CLEVELAND would favor a Presbyterian in politics any more than at Spiscopalian or a Methodist or a Baptist. He has, since the 4th of March, given offices to men of all creeds.

In any event, it is time that the Republican Commissioner of Education was turned out.

After all the Irish names have been lifted from the inhabitants of our menagerie, we will probably learn to appreciate the genesis of the discarded custom. We take it that there never was the slightest thought of inflicting ridicule on the Irish by fastening Irish names on members of the Zoological Garden, and we don't think so because of our belief that they were christened by their keepers, generally Irish-The Park orang-outang was called Mr. Crowley." and the Barnum monkey was called "Muldoon," and our local lady hippopotamus was called "Miss Murphy." partly because there was an atmosphere of pleasant humor floating about each of these interesting creatures, but mainly because during the period of christening, the Irishman in this country was so consulations that the popular mind was inclined instinctively to pay him the deference of naming any noted individual after him. Instead of ridicule being at the bottom of them, the Irish names have sprung from the feeling that the Irishman was on top.

Of late years our German fellow citizene and our Italian fellow citizens have been attracting much of the attention that formerly was monopolized by the Irishmen; and it that the latter, in a moment of mistaken sensianimals, to see in the same good-natured way as before, monkeys, elephants, tigers, and hippopotami become identified as Hans or Giovanni, Sarto or Schneider. Ages hence may even know these prominent and delightful characters as Kalakaua or Ping Wing.

Mayor Gilboy keeps open house in the City Hall, and stands ready to meet any set of citizens there under appointment, without introduction. He welcomes the committees. delegates, or representatives sent to him by the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal Art Society, the Mugwumps, the Temperance Union, the Teetotum Club, the Reform League, the anti-Brennanites, the clothing cutters on strike, the elevated and subter ranean railroad men, the County Medical Society, the sufferers by watershed improvement, the church unions, the inventors and patentees, the anti-sweaters, the market wagon people, the Italian fruit venders, the outraged hotel waiters, and the enemies of sidewalk ash barrels long after sunrise. He welcomes all appellants, critics, remonstrants, and whoopers-up. We do not know that the Anarchists called on him yet, but he would probably receive a well-behaved delegation of them at any time, after they had been searched for bombs. He tries to help those people who are striving to promote the public welfare; he speaks kindiy to the cranks; he makes short work with the bores, and he gives a piece of his mind to the insolent, ignorant, or carping enemies of his administration. The Mayor may not be as pretty as we wish he were; but he white and colored people who call upon him by appointment at the City Hall.

Our railroad bosses and genial hotel keepers are happy over the news that multitudes of visitors are already on their way to New York, so as to get here in time to behold the spectacular incidents of the coming week: the naval review, the mariners' parade, the city in its holiday upholstery. We have room for them all; we can accommodate a hundred thousand of them, and more, too; we shall, for their sake, cast off all our vanity while they are here. There are hotels, cheap and dear all over the city; there must be a thousand of them between the Battery and the High Bridge without taking in poor Brooklyn, which has not yet met our advances. A visitor can find places where he will get quarters and provender for a dollar or two dollars a day, and he can find places where he can get them as high as a hundred dollars, without counting the tips for the waiters. There is a show for everybody in New York; and some of our plain friends from the country, who don't protend to be over rich, may think it desirable to put up at the dearest hotel in town, just to see how things go there, and how the swells caper around. All right; they are sure to get a good return for their money, if they have a pile of it to spend. Then, at the same time, the mean and scrimpy natiobs who visit us can hear of board and lodgings cheap enough for anybody. Such is New York, the Paris of America, the modern Athens, the city that has left old Rome away in the rear. Forty-four stars revolve around her. We are proud of her. Strangers, walk in!

# AN ORGAN WHICH IS MISTAKEN.

Mr. Carlinic Prevalls on the Bond Question WASHINGTON, April 19.-The Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcript comes to the defence of President Cleveland and his Wall street policy on the question of "the issue of bonds," against which and in favor of the opposite policy Secretary Carlisle and the Cabinet have decided unanimously. The Philadelphia organ declares emphatically that 'the issue and sale of bonds' is "one source of Treasury relief which can be most sagaclously adopted in the present emergency. This is precisely what President Cleveland thinks, but the reverse is what Secretary Car lisle thinks, and in this he is supported by the

This makes clear the fact that Mr. Cleveland loes not as yet in this particular dominate in settling what shall be the policy of the Administration. It is the first victory Carlisle, and it is Mr. Cleveland's first defeat. It is a matter of record that Mr. Cleveland has never been content to remain long in defeat. On the first opportunity he has made a fight for the lost ground, and quite uniformly has been successful. What he will do in this case remains to be seen; but there are those, also, who are ready to believe that if it should become necessary, in order to dominate in this as he does in every other question, he would not hesitate to pitch Secretary Carilsle overboard. even though that course should necessitate the recasting of his Catinet before the first Harper's Magazine for May is a superb numquarter of the first year of his term was ended.

She Has the Bulge on Him. From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean. "I wonder why Miss Frimmalway sings 'My Sweet-heart's the Man in the Moon ?""
"It is because he can't come down and deny it."

THE GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON. Rumors About Rewards and Punishment at Washington,

around that leave no doubt that Mr. Cleveland

is growing less and less friendly toward those Democrats who exercised the freedom of say ing they were not for his nomination at Chicago. It is thought to be not a little wonderful how he remembers who were guilty of exercising this freedom and how they did it, though they pulled like steers for his election after the Convention. It is regarded also as not a little strange that he should persist in meting out rewards and punishments to those who were for him and those who were opposed to his nomination, regardless of their services in the election campaign. It is said that he even intends that the forthcoming elections shall adjudicate this question. If there should be a Democrat running who was an anti-Cleveland man in the preliminary stage of the late election, the hand of the President will be laid on him so heavily as to make him see stars; and, therefore, all Democrats who were not favorable to Cleveland's nomination, should seek their holes This is in moderation what one hears. The list of Democrats that have been marked for displeasure is already extensive. The manner and language used to certain Democrats in private at the famous Madison Square Garden meeting in New York for giving Cleveland the official notification of his nomination, is said not to compare in asperity with that which he is at present employing toward certain gentlemen who have for years occupied high seats in the Democratic synagogue.

### THE STATE TAX RATE.

It Is One-half Lower than the Rate Fixed by the Last Republican Legislature.

ALBANY, April 21 .- A comparison of the tax rate for the present year shows that it is onehalf lower than the tax rate fixed by the last Republican Legislature, and that it is only about one-third the rate fixed by Republican Legislatures twenty years ago. In 1801 and 1802 the State received back from the United States Government a refund of several million dollars which was collected from the State in war times. This refund was turned into the State Treasury, and for the first time in scores of years brought the State tax rate down below two mills. Before that the rate was 3.52 mills in 1893, and 2.34 mills in 1894, and the reduction is continued to 2.24 mills in 1895. This is a great change from the tax rate of 1872, which was 9½ mills. The State expenditures are about the same in the aggregated as they were then, although the population and wealth have greatly increased and the State has assumed many obligations which were formerly county charges. States Government a refund of several million

### The Gold Reserve Fund.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: THE SUN Was the first to point out that the so-called \$100,000,000 gold reserve was a myth, existing only in the fancy of John Shernan and those whom he had succeeded in misleading. man and those whom he had succeeded in misleading Supplement that good service to the public by informing it that after the sold fund has been reduced to Bio.5500,000 payment of gold on the Treasury notes of Likib must be suspended by the terms of the Resumption act, which in effect forbids the use of the color realized from the sale of bonds under it to be used for any other purpose whatever than the redemption of legal tenders. The contrary of this is generally assumed in press comments on the subject. Very respectfully yours.

New York, April 20.

We fancy that it is impossible to tell whether the \$95,000,000 received by Secretary Sherman for bonds sold under the Resumption ac still remains in the Treasury. It was never set apart and marked so as to distinguish to from the other Treasury gold, and it may be presumed that it was long ago used for the purpose to which it was devoted.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Referring to a series of alleged quotations given by your corse-spondent "E. J." in to-day's Sus, will you allow me to tate that the following is a flat forgery: "No good government can exist without religion, and there can be no religion without an inquisition, which is wisely designed for the protection and promotion of the true latti."—Buston Plate, official journal of the

The Piler is not an "official journal of the Bishop" no of anybody else. The sentiment ascribed to it by "H dge, bas anything at all resembling it ever appeared

in the Pilot; certainly not with the knowledge or ap proval of its editor. ent writer, but nowhere in its files for over half a cen tury has be ever found any sentiment which could b construed as endorsing the alleged quotation by "E. J."

The A. P. A. Society does not stick at forgery from for-

eign authorities, but it is not wise in lying about things so near home. JAMES JEFFRY ROCHE, Editor of the Pilot.

Mary Anderson's Best Character.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As Mary Anderson is about to print a book of her recollections of acting, I send you a short note in regard to one of her early per-

formances of Parthenio at the Detroit Opera House.

The attendance was very small, but Miss Anderson ting was simply beautiful, and in no vague sense of hat much burdened adjective. The way she subdues the savage Ingomer was most natural and felicitous, have seen her play Julies and many other parts, but none gave me such unalloyed pleasure as her Parties. She seemed to have such a masterly conception of the character, and fill it so completely and gracefully, that I was almost spellbound with delight at such a charm ing rendition.

ng rendition.
She was the ideal Parthenia, and, if I am at all a judge
of acting, she never played any other part so well.

ALEXANDER MACAULET.

# More Honored in the Breach than the Ob-

From the Evening Telegram.

People who are interesting themselves in the Press
Club fair, some of them, are wondering why it is rereliving nothing like the attention from the New York sewspapers which was bestowed upon the actors' fair The reasons are not far to seek. On the whole they are creditable rather than otherwise to the newspapers whose apathy is complained of. In this instance philanthropists must be content to find their activities like virtue, their own reward. Newspapers cannot advertise their own mendicancy.

nor wear the appeal "Please assist the blind" too prominently in their hats.

#### Judge Pod Dismuke Returns Refreshed From the Washington Post.

Mr. Pod Dismuke has returned, and still sees before bim, as the Macbethian dagger hung in air, the Mar-shalable for the Northern District of Georgia. "I went home." he said vesterday. "because I was tired trampin' around on these dad-bijnged pavements. I had been in Washington five weeks, and never in all that time did my toot press the ground. A man that's used to living in a country where dirt is not worth more than gold wants somethin' familiar to stand on.
The sole of his foot sorr o' hungers for the ground. I
went down to Georgia and walked sround in my front yard. The air was soft, the trees were all green with

### have come back, sub, feelin' a heap better." The Venus de Frisco.

leaves, and there was a smell of new grass and flowers. The sod was spring; and there was dust in the lane.

From the San Francisco Examine An Artist was observed shedding tears at a tomb. For whom do you weep, my friend ?" Inquired the The mourner explained that his grief was for the

alifornia Venus. "Of what," and the Observer, "did the poor girldie"
"Of mumps, rickets, and elephanticals," replied the
artist, with a fresh outburst of grief as the words rerailed the image of the deceased-"all chronic and "And had she also that 'tired feeling 't"

"No. ob. no-that is what alled everybody else. Hers ras an unattired feeling "

# Smilling Bob.

Maxwell, an adept at the headsman's trade, Alike was famous for his arm and blade. One day an officeboider, justice had to kill, Kneit at the block to test the artist's saill. Bare armed and smiling, soft and sunty browed, Maxwell the headaman, rose above the crawd. His faichion lightened with a sudden gleam As the pike's armor flashes in the stream. He sheathed his binds and turned as if to go; The person knell, still waiting for the blow Why strikest not? Perform thy usual act The person said. (ills writer was slightly cracked) - Friend, I are struck," the smiling flub replied, - Wait but one moment and yourself decide." He held blasnuff box: " Now, then, if you please" The person smided, and with a crashing success off his head tumbled; bowied along the floor, Bounced down the steps; the person said no more. But all the Democrats burrabed for joy, And said that Maxwell was a bully boy

ber. From "The Evalution of New York." a series of articles by Thomas Janvier and Howard Pyle, to Thomas Nelson Page's negro story in the shadowy Editor's Drawer, it is most interesting. To name the noteworthy articles would be simply to reproduce the table of contents

NO BALE OF STATEN ISLAND FERRY. A Disappointment for John H. Starin, Who

WASHINGTON, April 20.-Reports are flying Comptroller Myers was to have sold the franchises of four ferries yesterday on behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

but he managed to get rid of only two. Managing Director Thomas M. King and Superintendent Gannon of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company were there with their counsel, A. B. Boardman, as were their company's old rival for the Staten Island Ferry franchise. John H. Starin. Then there were President Ambrose of the South Brooklyn Ferry Company, who wants the Bay Ridge Ferry, and President Alrick H. Man and Secretary Nelson of the New York and Sea Beach Railway, which wants it, too. Besides these were Austin Corbin of the Long Island Rallroad Company, George Bliss of Morton, Bliss & Co., and President J. C. Howard of the Nas-

road Company. George Bliss of Morton, Bliss & Co., and President J. C. Howard of the Nassau Ferry Company.

The lease of the ferry between James slip and Long Island City was purchased by Mr. Cerbin for the Long Island Hailrond Company, without opposition, for \$8,000 a year for rive years, and that of the Houston Street Ferry to Grand street, Williamsburgh, was bid in by President Howard for the Nassau Ferry Company, now operating it, for \$0,500 a year for five years.

When the Staten Island Ferry lease was offered. Lawyer James Menamee asked whether the lease to be sold was for the North Shore ferry or the St. George ferry.

The Comptroller replied that both ferries were combined in the new lease.

To Howard Carroll's inquiry, the Comptroller said that there was nothing in the lease to prevent the boats of the ferry landing at any point on Staten Island, and that it was not obligatory on the purchaser of the lease to run boats in connection with any railroad company.

"The Ierry must be run to the foot of the

company: In connection with any railroad company:
The Ierry must be run to the foot of the Richmond turnpike," said Mr. McNamee.
The Common Council fixed that landing place in 1814, and it has not been changed. The present ferry is running to St. George lilegally."
Managing Director King of the Staten Island

The present ferry is running to St. George illegally."

Managing Director King of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company bid the upset price fixed by the city, \$44,000. Mr. Starin raised the bid \$100. Lawyer Boardman protested that the sale must be postponed, as the Corporation Counsel had failed to insert in the terms of the lease a provision that if another than the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company should secure the lease it must reimburse that company for improvements made to the wharf property at its Whitehall street slip. The company had expended \$200,000 in such improvements, under contract with the city that such a condition should be inserted in a new lease.

such a condition should be inserted in a new lease.

Comptroller Myers was annoyed that the Rapid Transit Company had waited until the sale to make the point, which Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean said was a good one. Mr. Dean said that the city would be liable in damages should it sell the lease without the provision referred to by Mr. Boardman.

Mr. Boardman said that he had called the attention of the city authorities to the omission from the terms of sale, and that the Corporation Counsel had said that they could not be amended, but the sale must be postponed.

Mr. Starin asked Mr. Boardman if his bid of \$44,000 was made good in faith, and if the objection would have been raised if there had been no rival bidder. He insisted that the lease be knocked down to him, but the Comproller rejected both bids, and will readvertise the sale. This involved postponing the sale of the Bay Ridge Ferry.

### FIFTH AVENUE RAILROAD PROFITS May Accrue Even if the Road Isn't Bullt-Mengls Wants His Share,

Morris C. Mengis has obtained a temporary Injunction from Justice Truax of the Supreme Court restraining Lewis May, A. S. Hatch. W. H. Lee. and Isaac B. Newcombe from disposing of moneys received by them as premiums on options for the purchase of stock of the Fifth Avenue Railway Company.

He says the company was incorporated in 1885 with full knowledge of chapter 371 of the Laws of 1885 preventing the use of Fifth avenue for a railroad except to cross it. Their counsel believed the act unconstitutional. The authorized capital was \$2,500,000. On Sept. 15, 1885, Mengis took a contract from the company to construct and equip the road the company to construct and equip the force complete for \$4,436,000. In October he agreed to knock off a million. He was to be paid with \$2,436,000 of the stock and \$1,000,000 in bonds—first payment when a mile of road was

bonds—first payment when a mile of road was laid.

The stock was at a premium, he says, and they agreed to let house owners along the route have it at par for giving consents to the construction. He gave the road permission, he declares, under the contract to sell options to others at \$10 a share premium. He says May and Hatch sold options on many hundred shares and took the premiums, which they transferred to Lee and Newcombe. He says he only got \$2,000 of the premium money. He is suing for the rest of it.

# NEW YORK HOTEL SOLD.

The Property Brought \$1,300,000 at Pub The New York Hotel, bounded by Broadway.

Mercer street, and Washington and Waverley places, was sold yesterday by auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway. The sale was by order of the Supreme only one opponent to Mr. William Jay in bidding for the hotel. The auctioneer said that it had been reported that the sale was only prought about to clear the title. He wished i

brought about to clear the title. He wished it to be understood that this was not so. The property would go to the highest bidder.

Mr. Jay started the bidding at \$500,000. A bid of \$550,000 followed. By jumps of \$100,000 the price was quickly raised to \$800,000. Mr. Jay then bid \$1,000,000. His opponent kept on until at \$1,300,000 the property was knocked down to Mr. Jay.

After the sale, despite the auctioneer's remarks at the opening, the prevailing opinion was made to be the the sale of the property.

After the sale, despite the auctioneer's remarks at the opening, the brevailing opinion seemed to be that the sale of the property was brought on to clear the title. Mrs. Eleanor K. Jay, the wife of William Jay, was the plaintiff in the partition suit, and it was understood that Mr. Jay bought in the property in her behalf.

#### LEGACY FOR MR. PHILPUTT'S CHURCH. A Direct Bequest of \$10,000 and a Pro pect of \$10,000 More to Come

The Lenox Avenue Union Church of the Disciples has just received a legacy of \$10,000 rom a lady who was one of the parishioners and principal organizers of the church, and it is expected that an additional sum in the neighborhood of \$40,000 will come to the church when her estate is finally settled. The church was organized in September,

1886, and since then has held service in Arthur Hall. Lenox avenue and 127th street. The Hall, Lenox avenue and 127th street. The Rev. James Millard Philputt, the pastor, said resterday that negotiations are leng carried on with several up-town churches, with a view to purchase among which is the First Reformed Presbyterian Church on 118th street. The latter is a large, white stone edifice, said to be valued at \$50,000. In case satisfactory terms cannot be arranged for such a purchase it is the intention of the church to build. The name of the church is to be changed to Church of the Disciples to avoid confounding it with the Lenox Avenue Union Church and the Lenox Avenue Union Church.

### DOWNED BY TROLLEY WIRES. Exciting Experience of Two Horses on the

Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn. John Conway and John McNaily ran over

disarranged trolley wires while driving along the Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn on Thursday night in an empty farmer's wagon with two horses attached. The horses, in in contact with the wires, plunged forward and then danced around. McNally jumped and then danged accound. McNaily jumped from his sent and white trying to remove the horses received a sight shoes. He and his companion consequently kept away from the horses until several policemen arrived. The animals were then bing on the wires and apparently unconscious. Rubber was placed around them, but nothing was done to extricate them until the current had been shut off. The horses then struggled to their feet and soon recovered from the shock.

# The Unveiling of the Eriesson Statue.

The ceremonies for the unveiling of the statue of John Ericason in Battery Park next Wednesday will begin at 10 A. M. Mayor Gilroy will review the Swedish societies and the roy will review the Swedish societies and the liev. Moritz Staine will offer prayer. Ashley W. Cole will present the statue, which will be accepted by President Dana of the Park Board. Col. William C. Charch will deliver the oration, and Miss Anna Cranhyelm Wallberg will read an original ode. The United States monitor Miantonomoh will fire a salute of 21 guns white Miss Escienda Anderson unveils the statue. Swedish choruses will be sung, and a tand will play Swedish and American airs.

#### Equivalent. From Life.

Miss de Muir—Have you read Kant, Miss de Meanor? Miss de Meanor—No; but I own a copy of "Don't."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIQUOR LAW.

Gov. Tillman Tells What It Is and What Is Expected from It. From the Richmond Disputch.

From the Richard Deports.

Gov. Tillman was yesterday asked to give his views about the recent liquor law passed by the South Carolina Legislature, which has so revolutionized the liquor traffic in the Palmetto State.

"At this time," said the Governor, "whiskey is sold in the State under the license system only in incorporated towns. The prohibition element in South Carolina has, with varying results. made several lights in the municipa, corporations by means of what are called wet and 'dry' tickets, but there have from time to time been strenuous efforts made to pass a prohibition law for the whole State, and prohibition actually exists in six counties. In other words, no realcons are licensed, but whiskey is brought to these counties by express companies and railroads, while druggists are allowed to sell it upon certificates from physicians, as is the case in other so-called prohibition communities.

"Year before last the House of Representatives passed a strict prohibition bill, which was killed by the Senate, and the agitation resulting therefrom caused the question of 'prohibition' or 'no prohibition' to be submitted at the Democratic primary last August. Prohibition prevailed by 10,000 majority, but it nid not obtain a majority of the votes cast, a great many not having voted in that box or on the question at all. When the Legislature met last December, however, the House again passed a strict prohibition bill. This was amended in the Senate by striking out the prohibitory features and leaving the machinery which had been provided to enforce prohibition sea means of dispensing liquors. This machinery is very complex and stringent. Provisions were incorporated in the bill looking somewhat to a monopoly by the State Government of the whiskey traffic in the purpose of policing it.

"Under the new law," continued Gov. Tillman." which goes into effect July 15, these

looking somewhat to a monopoly by the State Government of the whiskey traffic in the purpose of policing it.

"Under the new law," continued Gov. Tillman, "which goes into effect July 15, there will be no barrooms in the State. Whiskey will be dispensed or sold to consumers only by bonded officers in the different counties in sealed packages ranging from half a pint to fourgations. No package will be permitted to be opened on the premises. The only requirement for any citizen to obtain whiskey or other stimulants is that he shall sign an order or request stating the amount or kind wanted. Liquor is not to be sold to minors or habitual drunkards. Beer and wine are also included under the provisions of the law. The local officers obtain their liquors from a State Commissioner, who purchases all the liquors sold in the State and puts them into sealed packages for distribution. All of the goods purchased must be analyzed by the State Chemist, and their purity guaranteed before sale.

"The maximum profit allowed under the law is 50 per cent, to the State and 50 per cent, at the local dispensary, one half of which goes into the county treasury and the other into the treasury of the municipality. The local option remains, as it requires a majority of the freshold votes to sign a petition before a local dispensar can be appointed.

Gov. Tillman said that the liquor dealers were of course opposed to the law, as were also the more rabid Prohibitionists, but, notwithstanding this, the measure will be a source of great revenue to the State. In a few years it will red ace taxation just one-half and will go far toward paying the expenses for the entire government of South Carolina.

A Tennesso Man's Unique Team of Young From Forest and Stream

Bucks.

From Forest and Stream.

My brother had a pair of buck elks two years and a half old, the eldest of a half dozen does and fawns which he kept in a park. These two bucks we separated from the others, and we drove them through a lane into the barnyard, thence into the horse stable, where they were kept a few days and subjected to the halter. After that a harness, which had been prepared for the purpose, was fitted on and they were taken out and hitched up to a light one-horse sleigh. All this was accomplished without much resistance on the part of the elks. But it required much coaxing and some whirping to make the lirest start. We succeeded, however, in driving a mile or two, but they did not take kindly to the bit and could not be guided much by the lines; consequently we made zig-zag courses and frequently brought up against a fence or some other obstruction. They were harnessed and driven perhaps ten times during the winter with about the same result. They did not seem to learn anything and we came to the conclusion that elk were not made to work in harness, and it seemed by their actions that the elk were of that mind, so early in the spring they were driven back into the park.

During the month of August, after they were four years old, they became ill-natured and ugly, and one had lecome so furlous that we had to look around for some way to confine him. If he broke through the fence we considered him very dangerous and no man dare goint the park when the elk was in sight. I believe that I never saw an animal more aggressive or that was more full of fight. He would go for any one who stood outside of the fence as far as the fence would let him, and he would stand punching with handspikes and prodding with pitchforks until his face would be a gore of blood and never flinch nor back an inch, while if he had broken through the punchers and prodders would have wished themselves anywhere clise but there.

The way I secured that elk from further trouble was this: Taking twenty-five feet of cable rope and as soon have walked into the graspole actions bear as to have dropped from that limb. He soon gave me as good a chance as I wanted, and I was lucky enough to drop the noose over both horns. Then I had him safely tied up, where he was fed with hay and oats for three weeks, after which he was let loose, being then as quiet as the others, which numbered at that time fifteen, does, fawns, and value hucks.

young bucks. SUNBEAMS.

-Naturally enough, women smugglers want to have the hoon skirt become fashionable again. It is a capacious biding place.

—The cauning industry is making great headway in Georgia, and, in view of the probability of a fine crop this season, that State is likely to be one of the most profitable fields for fruit growers in the country,

—J. W. Prade, a confectioner of Waco, Tex., several days ago received fifty cents in a letter from an un-known man who said that two years ago while buying candy the clerk gave bim too much change, and since then his conscience has troubled him so much that be decided to return the money to him.

One of the prettiest spots in the land at present is

the magnolia gardens on the Ashley River in South Carolina which flame with avaleas innonicas and vellow jessamines in profusion. In the background are the sombre moss-covered cypress trees and the big live onks that are as old as the State. -It is said that Mrs. Leland Stanford has one of the most remarkable collections of jewels up the world. They are valued at \$2,000,000, and include a set of

pink, a set of blue, a set of yellow, and a set of wh te diamonds. Some of these gems were owned by the Empress Eugenic and by Queen Isabella of Spain. -Sarah Cross of Bristol, Ky., is more than 50 years old, but is only eighteen inches in height. Her face and head are fully developed, her features show no lack of intelligence, and she talks with as much freedom as it

needle skilfully, and makes herself very useful about -"Hey, Chimmy! I t'ought you said dere wasn't no more silvers. Look at dis "It was an associate emp-tier of ash barrels who said this, or yelled it, as he brand shed a dessert spoon of oatensible silver at the driver of an ash cart on a residence street. He did not take it to the house in front of which be had found it,

she was a well developed woman. She can handle the

but put it in his pocket. -The slang names applied to certain New York churches twenty years or more ago were thought t to be rather smart, but one never hears now of the Church of the Holy Turtle, the Church of the Holy Zehra, and the Church of the Holy Blowers. Perhaps this indicates a little fluer teste in the general pubtie Church Around the Corner is about the only one

that keeps its uitra religious title

—A physician who has devoted special study to the A physician who has devoted special study to the grip says that it is easier to determine by the aftereffects whether a patient is sadering from the endemio or the common, non-contag one form if andmenza, than it is by the primitive emploins influenza of the ordinary sort leaves, no aftered order of any consequence, but grip leaves the patient of the a prefound nervous depression that is as had as the discuss.

-A pretty good story is to deat the expense of Gen. O. O. Howard. While the half also ga recently alma were asked of him by a bregar whose hand had been amputated of him by a began, whose many had been ampu-tated. Gen, flowers heading out his own empty sleeve and: "You are setter off than I am, you have your arm left, white I had mile." The began gravely scar-bejin his passed, and producing fifteen cents pre-sented them to be coneral. They were returned to him, with a new a ver doller.

-For more than a Century the breeding of canaries -For more that a contury the breeding of canaries has been a through indiastro in parts of thermany. In 1850 the derivate dealers be and to set the birds of New Yers and then to South America and Australia. The profits are small, but the industry is a godsend to the poor, who make the small wisoden caves. It is retimated that about 250,000 canary hirds are raised every year in Germany. The most important market is the inited sales which takes about 180,000 birds per anneum. When the birds are shipped to this country they are always accompanied by an attendant, On the return wo age these attendants take American birds and animals to Europe.

Ease your cough by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure and helpful medicine for all throat and lung attments, and a curative for asthma.—Adv.